FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6, 1837. [NO. 1070.

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Edward J. Hale,
er annum, if paid in advance; $3
uring the year of subscription; or
the end of the year.

ISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
or the first, and thirty cents for each
ublication. Advertisers are request-
he number of insertions desired, or
e continued till forbid, and charged

to the Editor must be post paid.

ACHER Wanted.

stees of the Ravenscroft Academy are
to employ a first rate Classical Teach
harge of that Institution, situated in
Fayetteville, N. C. No one need ap-
not come highly recommended; and
nce, it is believed the situation will be
desirable. The services will com-
e 1st day of January next.
By order of the Board,
RO. STRANGE, Pres't.
25, 1837. 69tf.

k Stock for sale.

ARES of the (old) Capital Stock of
Bank of Cape Fear, for sale. Those
urchase, will address
JOSEPH BONNER.
C., *November* 23, 1837. 69-3t.

Rope at 5 Cents.

ITY of BALE ROPE, taken from
Cotton manufactured at the Subscri-
or sale at 5 cents per pound.
C. P. MALLETT.
28, 1837. 69tf.

CHES, JEWELRY,
lary & Fancy Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER de-
sires through this medium, to
tender his acknowledgments
of gratitude to his friends and
the citizens generally, for the
liberal patronage heretofore
bestowed upon him, and
continuation of that assiduity which
ever be the leading principle, to mer-
ation of their favors. He is pleased to
he has just received and is now open-
e most SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS
hat has perhaps ever been offered to
of Fayetteville and its vicinity,—a-
may be enumerated in part—
SILVER Patent Lever, Lepine, Hori-
Minder, and plain English, Swiss and

WATCHES,
and Fob CHAINS,
do do,
ilver SPECTACLES,
do THIMBLES,
do PENCIL CASES,
Plated and Steel KEYS,
RINGS, BREAST PINS, FINGER
EDALLIONS, SLEEVE BUTTONS
S, and in connection therewith, a
ssortment of

ILVER WARE,
Table, Tea, Desert, Salt, Mustard and
ns, Cups, Ladles, Butter and Fruit
which may be added an assortment of

LATED WARE,
ch are Swivel Castors, Cake Baskets,
s, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Tea

ITANNIA WARE,
a and Coffee Pots, Brass Andirons,
Tongs, Do. Candlesticks and Fenders;
ticle in the MILITARY LINE, such as
pauletts, Buttons, Lace, Stars, Plumes,
rums, &c. &c.;
—ALSO—
rtment of Wostenholm's and Rodgers's
d Pen Knives, Razors, Razor Straps,
tols, Hair, Cloth and Tooth Brushes,
's Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder
rcussion Caps, Accordians, Music Box-
Flageolets, Violins, Fifes, Perfumery,
ngs & Son's Drill and Silver Eyed Nee-
l Beads, of different sizes; with almost
le in the above line, which he most re-
invites the public to call and examine
lves.
WARREN PRIOR.
17, 1837. §63-tf§

Lock and WATCH REPAIRING, and
rk in the line, thankfully received and
ended to.

& LEATHER STORE,
MARKET SQUARE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

UBSCRIBER has just received a Large
CK OF

OTS & SHOES,
ng a very general assortment.—Also,
Upper LEATHER, Calf Skins, Lining
ng ditto, Shoe Thread, Varnish, &c. &c.
hich will be sold low for Cash.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and
SHOES manufactured from the best
materials.
PELEG PEARCE.
r 17, 1837. 63tf

Mountain Butter.

received from Grayson C'ty, Virginia,
0 lbs. prime BUTTER, put up by the
ales, and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay-street.
eville. October 30, 1837. 65-tf

Saw Mill Owners.

L attend to the sale of Lumber in this
Having been engaged in the business
eight years past, I am under the impres-
acquaintance with this and foreign mark-
h as to enable me to dispose of Lumber
st advantage. Where Lumber is directed
arfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will
Fair advances made when wished.
O. G PARSLEY.
ington, N. C., *Oct.* 25, 1837. 65tf.

Notice.

E OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }
of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1837.

ORDERED BY THIS COURT, That Fri-
nd Saturday of the next Term, be assign-
et apart to hear and determine all cases
l from the valuation of property made by
al Boards of Assessors, under the last act
neral Assembly. From the Minutes.
JNO. McLAURIN, Jr., Clk.
67-4wks.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.
Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.
Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.
The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.
Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.
Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.
February 23. 32tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine*.

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, May 9. 1837.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, per Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant, my ENTIRE STOCK of New, Seasonable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which have recently been bought in New York and Philadelphia, on the best possible terms, and will be sold UNUSUALLY LOW, for *Cash*, or on time to *punctual* customers. Call and see.

My Stock consists *in part* of the following, in addition to the old Stock:—

100 Packages DRY GOODS,
150 bags Rio, Cuba, Laguira and Java COFFEE,
25 hhds. St. Croix & Porto Rico Sugar,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails and Brads,
40 casks choice and common Wines,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFF Powder,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 barrels Paint Oil,
25 do Tanners' do,
200 pair Trace Chains,
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, together with every other article which constitutes a *STOCK COMPLETE*,—it is therefore unnecessary to enumerate further.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, October 17, 1837. 63tf

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.
November 7, 1837.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has taken an Office on the North side of Person street, near Liberty Point, where "FAYETTEVILLE FACTORY MOULD CANDLES" may be had by wholesale and retail.

☞ The highest market price given for Tallow.

DUNCAN SMITH.
October 24, 1837. 64 2m.

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY.

TEACHERS.

Rev. R. W. BAILEY—*Principal.*
Miss HOOLE—*Teacher in English, Geography and Mathematics.*
Miss BAILEY—*Teacher in Music, French and Latin.*
Miss McINTYRE—*Teacher in Drawing and Painting.*

The Seminary is now opened on the plan of a BOARDING SCHOOL, in the large and commodious Brick Building, near the foot of Hay Mount, formerly used for the Planters' Hotel. Besides the constant presence and influence of all the Teachers, the young ladies have the maternal advice of Mrs. POTTER, who has consented to take the supervision of the family. Boarding Scholars are, therefore, subjected to rules, which extend to their whole deportment.

Parents, who prefer it, can find convenient boarding in respectable families in the vicinity of the Seminary, at different and very moderate prices.

The Academic year commences on the 16th of October, and is divided into two Sessions of 20 weeks each.

The *First Session*, therefore, commences on the 16th of October and ends on the 4th of March.—The *Second Session* commences on the 5th of March and ends on the 23d of July.

The Scholar will be charged from the time she enters to the end of the Session, unless when she enters by agreement for half a Session.

No deduction will be made for absence after entrance.

TERMS

FIRST CLASS.—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic, Elementary Geography and Elementary Grammar, previous to Parsing and Analysis, - - $8 per Session.

SECOND CLASS.—Arithmetic, English and Latin Language, Comprehensive Geography, Astronomy, History, Rhetoric, Logic, Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Geometry, Algebra, Botany, Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c. $16 per Session.

Music on Piano,	20	"
Use of Piano for practice,	3	"
French Language,	8	"
Drawing and Painting,	10	"
Contingent Expenses,	50	cents.

The Young Ladies are admitted to Mr. Colton's Lectures on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and the Natural Sciences for a small charge to defray the expense of materials for experiments, say $1

Board in the Boarding House, $50
Each Session payable in advance.

Refer to Rev. S. COLTON, C. McIVER, Hon. H. POTTER, Messrs. D. ANDERSON, G. McNEILL, H. LEETE, } *Committee.*

November 8, 1837. 66tf.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA
ALMANAC,
TURNER & HUGHES'S
North Carolina ALMANAC,
AND THE CROCKETT
ALMANAC,
FOR 1838,
For sale by E. J. HALE.

Wrapping Paper.
100 Reams for sale low by
E. J. HALE.

Blank Warrants
For sale at this Office.

CHEAP PAPER
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Canada in a State of Revolution.—The attempt to govern the people of the Canadas by a Queen and a Parliament, 3500 miles off, is signally failing. It is very true that the Liberals in Canada can be shot down by the Queen's troops, and that all the forces of her Majesty in Nova Scotia, when concentrated in Quebec or Montreal, may awe an unarmed population into a moody and sullen silence. Papineau, Viger, Brown, and others may be hung or expatriated, but their blood or their exile will sow such a train of events, as England will rue. The way to argue with men in 1837 is not to *hunt* them, and shoot them. Killing is not logic. The butchery of one man is but a trifle, but his blood, his spirit may infuriate thousands, even though he be dead. The best thing Great Britain can do is to give their people in Lower Canada what they want,—a free and independent government,—a treaty of concord and alliance. After fighting us seven years, in our old Revolution, and spending millions of dollars, and sacrificing thousands of lives, such was the end arrived at at last. The questions are the same now, and the end will be the same.—*N. Y. Express.*

GEN. JACKSON, whatever else may be said of him, was a man of intuitive sagacity. The history of his life affords an evidence of this, and a thousand remarks have been quoted to prove it. One most astonishing has been called to our mind by a New York paper. When the old hero was advised that Mr. Van Buren desired to be elected President, he remarked, "He is unsuited for it, and in asking for it he has made a fool of himself. He could not sit easy in the chair for six months!" The remark has been verified to the letter.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 6, 1837.

The Comptroller's Report.—The last Raleigh papers contain this Report on the Finances of North Carolina, together with a statement by the Governor, of the condition of the Literary and Internal Improvement Funds. We would publish these Reports in this week's paper, but that we hope to get the President's Message, and keep our columns open for its insertion. We will endeavor to find room hereafter for the Comptroller's Report, which is very long. In the mean time, we insert below the Governor's Report on the two funds which are under his immediate control, as President, ex officio, of the two Boards.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Raleigh, Nov. 24, 1837. }

SIR—The Report of the Comptroller, which has been made to the Executive, is, by an Act of the last session of the General Assembly, required to be published in five of the newspapers of this State. It is, therefore, handed to you for insertion in your paper, and through the medium of which I have to request the favor of the Editors of the Register and Standard, of this place; Watchman, of Salisbury; and Spectator, of Newbern, to insert the same in their papers respectively.

The better to explain the transactions of the Boards of the Literary Fund and Internal Improvement, of which the Governor has been made the President *ex officio*, and as may be expected of him at the period of the Comptroller's report, the opportunity is embraced of submitting a condensed statement of thier fiscal operations, with a few remarks.

It will be seen that the greater part of the funds of the Literary Board has been, as directed by law, loaned out, until they shall be required for the draining the swamp lands and the establishment of common schools. With the view of commencing the former, an Engineer has recently been appointed; and as soon as the titles can be ascertained, with reasonable certainty, to be in the State, and the most promising portions selected and surveyed, the work will be commenced. Both the titles and lands are now being examined.

The establishment of common schools will yet require legislative action.

The funds under the control of the Board of Internal Improvements, as also directed by law, have been loaned out until wanted to meet appropriations—the greater part to corporations. The inducements to loan to the Banks were strong and conclusive, viz., a considerable sum would at once be put on interest, and the payment as well secured as it could possibly be from any other source—under an agreement that indulgence would be granted to their debtors to an equal or greater amount, and the money returned, on short notice, when wanted.

It will be recollected that the General Assembly has appropriated all the "surplus" of this Fund, on certain conditions, to Rail Road Companies. One company having complied with those conditions, and entitled itself to the patronage of the State, and commenced a work of great magnitude, it was necessary to place the funds for this Road in a situation where they could be commanded, to meet the obligations of the State faithfully, and insure the progress of the work with more certainty.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
EDW'D B. DUDLEY.

THOS. J. LEMAY, Esq., Editor Star.

1837 SURPLUS.

July, Amount received of the Gen'l Government, 3 instalments, on deposite, $477,919 13 each,		$1,433,757 39
Appropriated by the last session of the General Assembly, viz:		
To the redemption of the State stock issued in 1835,	300,000 00	
To the use of the Treasurer,	100,000 00	
"Stock Bank of Cape Fear,	300,000 00	
"Draining swamp lands,	200,000 00	
Rail Road Companies,	533,757 39	
		$1,433,757 39

Literary Fund with the State of North Carolina.

1837 Dr.

Ap'l 1, To balance then on hand,		$27,155 58
Amount of appropriation for draining swamp lands, of surplus,		200,000 00
Interest received on several loans,		5,835 70
Tavern tax, auction tax, land entries and bank dividend,		5,652 38
		$238,643 66
Nov. 1, To balance on hand per contra,		$5,140 79

1837 Cr.

Nov. 1. By amount loaned to sundry individuals,		$211,850
Invested in Bank Stock,		12,420
Appropriation for draining Mattamuskeet Lake, (drawn)		8,000
Advanced Engineer, C. B. Shaw,		792
Charges of the Board, &c.		440 87
Balance on hand,		5,140 79
		$238,643 66

Internal Improvement Fund with the State of North Carolina.

1837 Dr.

Ap'l 1, To amount then on hand,		$59,333 61
"Balance of "surplus" appropriated to rail roads,		533,757 39
"Received on Cherokee bonds,		868 57
		$593,959 57
Nov. 1, To balance on hand per contra,		$36,168 32

1837. Cr.

By first instalment paid of subscription to the W. & R. R. R. Company,		150,000
Loaned to the Bank of the State, and Merchants Bank of Newbern,		393,800
Other corporations to Individuals,		71,450
Paid expense (in part) Surveying Cherokee Lands,		11,000
Charges of Board,		341 25
Balance on hand,		36,168 32
		$593,959 57

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer mentions, that on Sunday morning the 26th ult. he saw the bodies of two men taken up in the streets, having frozen to death during the night. He thinks it probable that there were more which he did not see. This is awful evidence of the extent of the poverty and destitution which exist in that city. He adds:—

"There are *sights* in our city, which one who mixes with the People sees every day, enough to make the stoniest heart a heart of flesh. Mothers begging for bread to feed their children, and children to feed their suffering parents. Our almshouses and poor-houses are full to the brim, and there are hundreds who should be there, who are all but dying of cold and starvation beyond their precincts. You will understand the cause of this distress when told that the number of emigrants who have arrived from Great Britain alone the past year exceeds *twelve thousand*. The poor are mostly foreigners, although there is great distress among many of our American population.

The Rev. Orville Dewey's Church (Unitarian) in New York was destroyed by fire on the 26th ult. $12,000 insurance.

OLD STATE BANK.

The affairs of this institution were finally closed on Monday last, the 27th inst. A division of 6 per centum was awarded, and a fractional amount from each share is reserved to meet such Notes as may yet be presented, which will be paid so far as the reservation goes. So it is now "first come first served;" for when this sum is exhausted it will, of course, be too late to present any bill.

We think all acquainted with the transactions of this Bank, will bear testimony to the honorable, just and honest conduct of those who have had the management of its closing concerns. If any man is a loser by it, the loss arises, most clearly, from his own fault or negligence. Notice after notice has been given, in every paper in the State, and these reiterated by innumerable editorial warnings.—*Ral. Standard.*

☞ We are authorised to say that the NOTES OF THE OLD BANK OF NEWBERN, will be redeemed, at NEWBERN, ONLY, until the second Monday in December next. *Ib.*

Scarcely an interval of twenty-four hours elapses (says the Baltimore American) that the mails do not bring an account, from some quarter, of the deplorable consequences arising from the murderous practice of carrying deadly weapons about the person. A resort to them in individual affrays appears to be now a matter of almost daily occurrence, especially in the West and South-west, and human life is thus freely sacrificed, under the influence of irritated feeling. Our last slips from the West make mention of two affrays, in which no less than *three persons* have fallen victims to this bloody resort.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, NOV. 23.

On the 7th instant a fatal affray took place at Gallatin, Mississippi. The principal parties concerned were, Messrs. John W. Scott, James G. Scott, and Edmund B. Hatch. The latter was shot down and then stabbed twice through the body, by J. G. Scott. His death was immediate. No other circumstances are given.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE ADVERTISER, NOV. 22.

We regret to learn that on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at Clinton, Hickman county, Kentucky, a fatal rencontre occurred between Judge James, a State Senator, and Mr. Robert Binford, a candidate to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives occasioned by the death of Capt. George. On Sunday, preceding the rencontre, Mr. Binford went to the residence of Judge James, after having declared in Clinton that he was going there to kill James. When he arrived at the house of the judge, the latter opened the gate and invited Binford in, who refused to go in, and stated that he had understood that James had used an expression to the prejudice of his (Binford's) election. The judge declared he had not used the expression attributed to him, when Binford said if he had, he (Binford) would kill him. Several harsh expressions ensued, when Judge James, being unarmed, returned to his house for defence. Binford rushed through the gate, drew his pistol, and declared he would, before he went home, kill James. After several attempts to approach the house, an individual present prevailed on Binford to defer his attack until another time; and, after making some violent threats, Binford departed. On Tuesday following, the parties met in Clinton, in the porch of Hall's tavern. James asked Binford if he came to assassinate him on Sunday. Binford answered, "What I came for, I came for." Both drew and fired immediately. The ball from James's pistol struck Binford, and Binford shot two balls into the head of Mr. Collins, a disinterested young gentleman on a visit from Mississippi, who died in 30 or 40 minutes. Binford, it is said, after firing his pistol, knocked Judge James down with it, and commenced beating him furiously, when a younger brother of the judge's drew a pistol and put a second ball into the body of Binford.

Judge James was arrested and tried, and acquitted by an examining court consisting of four highly respectable magistrates. The killing of Binford being considered justifiable homicide.

From the New York Commercial.

PRIVATE LIBRARY.—There is one private library in this country, exclusively American, which we would give a splendid Illinois farm to possess. It consists, as we are told, of upwards of seventy large quarto volumes, and all by the same author. That author came into public life before he was of lawful age, and has been in public life with few intermissions, ever since. He has travelled in many countries, and speaks many languages. He has held high stations abroad, and the most exalted at home. He has formed acquaintace with the most illustrious scholars and statesmen of Europe, for the last half century—and with all the affairs and men of his own country, in his knowledge he is most familiar. From the moment of his first entrance into public life, until the present time, he has kept a record of the events of each day of his life; and the whole of his "life and times" now extends, as above mentioned, to more than seventy huge quarto volumes. Need we name the author? None can mistake the man. The able, the fearless, the eloquent, the dauntless John Quincy *Adams*. No other American would have performed such a labor—no one else could have done it as he has done. What an inheritance will that work be for the future historian, the politician, the antiquarian!—We should like much to look into it, even now. What a mass of manuscript for a single hand, and what a variety of matter! Political and philosophical—historical and biographical—literature and diplomacy—travelling diaries and cabinet correspondence—lectures upon rhetoric, and treatises upon [illegible] and measures—ballads, lyrics, and anti-masonry! What a compound! And alas! how many poor fellows, dead and living, would find themselves metaphorically [illegible] could they but run over some of the [illegible] of the seventy volumes?

Death of an Express Rider.—We learn that as the Express rider from Philadelphia was leaving that city on Friday morning, the horse took fright and bolted, by which the rider was thrown, and so severely injured that he died shortly after. This but too well accounts for the failure of the Express Mail on that day.

Worthy of Example.—The new steamboat North Carolina, which is to ply between Wilmington and Charleston, S. C., has provided every berth with a life-preserver. We are gratified at seeing the proprietors of steam-packets providing their passengers with those invaluable articles, and have no doubt the boats in which they are placed will command a decided preference.

A STEAMBOAT BURNT.

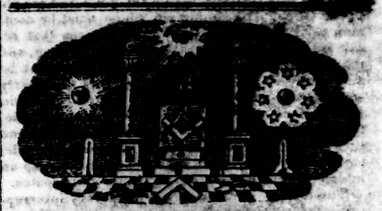
On Wednesday night, the 15th [illegible], the steamer CEYLON left Louisville for New Orleans, about dark, having on board about *three hundred* passengers, a valuable [illegible], and a number of horses. About [illegible] the boat was discovered to be on fire, and shortly afterwards the flames [illegible] the hold where it originated. [illegible] communicated from the fire under the boilers or in some other manner, we have not learned. It was found impossible to run her ashore when first discovered, and she was [illegible] the whole length of the Salt river reach—a distance of about twenty-two miles, in a complete sheet of flames, when she was run ashore with admirable skill by the pilot. A gravel bar on each side of the river prevented her being run on shore sooner. As soon as she was made fast, the passengers all got ashore safe, *not a single life having been lost.* The boat, cargo, and baggage of the passengers were totally lost. We however understand that the horses on board were saved. The passengers give great credit to Captain Hale and his crew, for the manner in which they conducted themselves during the trying period.

The Ceylon was one of the most splendid passage boats on the Western waters, about 300 tons burden, and only six months old.

NEW HAMPSHIRE is rousing from her political stupor. At a Convention of the Whigs of the State, at which about a hundred and fifty towns were represented by six hundred Delegates, JAMES WILSON, Jr. of Keene, was nominated as their candidate for Governor at the approaching election. The nomination has been received with a great deal of enthusiasm; and hopes seem to be entertained that even New Hampshire is on the eve of regeneration, and about to make her escape from the dominion of Loco-Focoism and Mr. ISAAC HILL.
National Intelligencer.

ST. LOUIS, (Mo.) Nov. 20.

State House Burnt—Part of the State Library and all the Rolls and Papers in the office of the Secretary of State destroyed.—On Wednesday night last, the State House in the city of Jefferson was burnt down. Except the loss of the papers, the other is but small, the house not being worth more than about $12,000.—*Republican.*



MASONIC CELEBRATION.

THE Members of Pittsborough Lodge will celebrate the 27th of December next, it being the Anniversary of Saint John the Evangelist. It is therefore earnestly and respectfully requested that the members will attend punctually.

The Rev. D W. KING, of Orange County, a distinguished Brother, will on that day deliver a Public Address, suited to the occasion. Brethren at a distance and others not members of our Lodge, are respectfully invited to attend, and participate with us in the approaching Celebration.

JAMES N. CROSBY, *Sec'y.*
Pittsborough, Nov. 29, 1837. 70-1w

FURNITURE
At Auction.

ON FRIDAY MORNING THE 8th DECEMBER, WILL be sold at our Auction Store, the household and Kitchen

Furniture,

Of a Gentleman about to remove, comprising almost every article necessary for house-keeping.—Among the articles will be found,

Chairs, Mahogany and other Tables, Sofas, Beds, Bedsteads, Bedding, Fine toned PIANO,
ALSO, A
Good Carryall and Harness.

The Furniture will be exhibited at the Auction Store several days before the sale.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO., Auct'rs.
November 27. 69ts.

Cheap Paper
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1837.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We have delayed our paper till this morning, for the purpose of inserting the President's Message to Congress, which was delivered at Washington on Tuesday at 12 o'clock, and reached here this morning at 30 minutes past 6 o'clock.

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:

We have reason to renew the expression of our devout gratitude to the Giver of all Good for his benign protection. Our country presents, on every side, the evidences of that continued favor, under whose auspices it has gradually risen from a few feeble and dependent Colonies to a prosperous and powerful Confederacy. We are blessed with domestic tranquility, and all the elements of national prosperity. The pestilence which, invading for a time, some flourishing portions of the Union, interrupted the general prevalence of unusual health, has happily been limited in extent, and arrested in its fatal career. The industry and prudence of our citizens are gradually relieving them from the pecuniary embarrassments under which portions of them have labored; judicious legislation, and the natural and boundless resources of the country, have afforded wise and timely aid to private enterprise; and the activity always characteristic of our people has already, in a great degree, resumed its usual and profitable channels.

The condition of our foreign relations has not materially changed since the last annual message of my predecessor. We remain at peace with all nations; and no efforts on my part, consistent with the preservation of our rights and the honor of the country, shall be spared to maintain a position so consonant to our institutions. We have faithfully sustained the foreign policy with which the U. S., under the guidance of their first President, took their stand in the family of nations—that of regulating their intercourse with other Powers by the approved principles of private life; asking and according equal rights and equal privileges; rendering and demanding justice in all cases; advancing their own, and discussing the pretensions of others, with candor, directness, and sincerity; appealing at all times to reason, but never yielding to force, nor seeking to acquire any thing to themselves, by its exercise.

A rigid adherence to this policy has left the government with scarcely a claim upon its justice, for injuries arising from acts committed by its authority. The most imposing and perplexing of those of the U. S. upon foreign gov'ts, for aggressions upon our citizens, were disposed of by my predecessor. Independently of the benefits conferred upon our citizens by restoring to the mercantile community so many millions of which they had been wrongfully divested, a great service was also rendered to the country by the satisfactory adjustment of so many ancient and irritating subjects of contention; and it reflects no ordinary credit on his successful administration of public affairs, that this great object was accomplished, without compromising, on any occasion, either the honor, or the peace of the nation.

With European powers no new subjects of difficulty have arisen; and those which were under discussion, although not terminated, do not present a more unfavorable aspect for the future preservation of that good understanding, which it has ever been our desire to cultivate.

Of pending questions, the most important is that which exists with the gov't of Great Britain, in respect to our Northern Boundary. It is with unfeigned regret, that the people of the U. S. must look back upon the abortive efforts made by the executive, for a period of more than half a century, to determine, what no nation should suffer long to remain in dispute, the true line which divides its possessions from those of other powers. The nature of the settlements on the borders of the U. S., and of the neighboring territory, was for a season such, that this perhaps was not indispensable to a faithful performance of the duties of the Federal Gov't. Time has, however, changed this state of things; and has brought about a condition of affairs, in which the true interests of both countries imperatively require that this question should be put at rest. It is not to be disguised, that with full confidence, often expressed, in the desire of the British government to terminate it, we are apparently as far from its adjustment as we were at the time of signing the treaty of peace in 1783. The sole result of long pending negociations and a perplexing arbitration, appears to be a conviction, on its part, that a conventional line must be adopted, from the impossibility of ascertaining the true one according to the description contained in that treaty. Without coinciding in this opinion, which is not thought to be well founded, my predecessor gave the strongest proof of the earnest desire of the U. S. to terminate satisfactorily this dispute, by proposing the substitution of a conventional line, if the consent of the States interested in the question could be obtained. To this proposition, no answer has as yet been received. The attention of the British Gov't has, however, been urgently invited to the subject, and its reply cannot, I am confident, be much longer delayed. The general relations between G. Britain and the U. S. are of the most friendly character, and I am well satisfied of the sincere disposition of that gover't to maintain them upon their present footing. This disposition has also, I am persuaded, become more general with the people of England than at any previous period. It is scarcely necessary to say to you, how cordially it is reciprocated by the gov't and people of the U. S. The conviction which must be common to all, of the injurious consequences that result from keeping open this irritating question, and the certainty that its final settlement cannot be much longer deferred, will, I trust, lead to an early and satisfactory adjustment. At your last session, I laid before you the recent communications between the two gov'ts, and between this gov't and that of the State of Maine, in whose solicitude, concerning a subject in which she has so deep an interest, every portion of the Union participates.

The feelings produced by a temporary interruption of those harmonious relations between France and the U. S., which are due as well to the recollections of former times, as to a correct appreciation of existing interests, have been happily succeeded by a cordial disposition on both sides to cultivate an active friendship in their future intercourse. The opinion, undoubtedly correct, and steadily entertained by us, that the commercial relations at present existing between the two countries, are susceptible of great and reciprocally beneficial improvements, is obviously gaining ground in France; and I am assured of the disposition of that gov't to favor the accomplishment of such an object. This disposition shall be met in a proper spirit on our part. The few and comparatively unimportant questions that remain to be adjusted between us, can, I have no doubt, be settled with entire satisfaction, and without difficulty.

Between Russia and the U. States, sentiments of good will continue to be mutually cherished. Our Minister recently accredited to that court has been received with a frankness and cordiality, and with evidences of respect for his country, which leave us no room to doubt the preservation in future of those amicable and liberal relations which have so long and so uninterruptedly existed between the two countries. On the few subjects under discussion between us, an early and just decision is confidently anticipated.

A correspondence has been opened with the gov't of Austria, for the establishment of diplomatic relations, in conformity with the wishes of Congress as indicated by an appropriation act of the session of 1837, and arrangements made for the purpose, which will be duly carried into effect.

With Austria and Prussia, and with the States of the German Empire, now composing with the latter the Commercial League, our political relations are of the most friendly character, whilst our commercial intercourse is gradually extending, with benefit to all who are engaged in it.

Civil war yet rages in Spain, producing intense suffering to its own people, and to other nations inconvenience and regret. Our citizens who have claims upon that country will be prejudiced for a time by the conditions of its Treasury, the liquidation of [illegible] being sanctioned and [illegible] the contingency of [illegible] the foreign creditor.

Having received satisfactory evidence that discriminating tonnage duties were levied upon the vessels of the U. S. in the ports of Portugal, a proclamation was issued on the 11th of October last, in compliance with the act of May 28, 1832, declaring that fact; and the duties on foreign tonnage which were levied upon Portuguese vessels in the U. S., previously to the passage of that act, are accordingly revived.

The act of July 4, 1836, suspending the discriminating duties upon the produce of Portugal imported into this country in Portuguese vessels, was passed upon the application of that gov't, through its representative here, under the belief that no similar discrimination existed in Portugal to the prejudice of the U. S. I regret to state that such duties are now exacted in that country, upon the cargoes of American vessels; and as the act referred to vests no discretion in the Executive, it is for Congress to determine upon the expediency of further legislation on the subject. Against these discriminations, affecting the vessels of this country and their cargoes, seasonable remonstrance was made, and notice was given to the Portuguese gov't that unless they should be discontinued, the adoption of countervailing measures on the part of the U. S. would become necessary; but the reply of that gov't, received at the Department of State through our Charge d'Affaires at Lisbon, in the month of Sept'r. last, afforded no ground to hope for the abandonment of a system, so little in harmony with the treatment shewn to the vessels of Portugal and their cargoes in the ports of this country, and so contrary to the expectations we had a right to entertain.

With Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Naples, and Belgium, a friendly intercourse has been uninterruptedly maintained.

With the gov't of the Ottoman Porte and its dependencies on the coast of the Mediterranean, peace and good will are carefully cultivated, and have been fostered by such good offices as the relative distance and the condition of those countries would permit.

Our commerce with Greece is carried on under the laws of the two gov'ts, reciprocally beneficial to the navigating interests of both; and I have reason to look forward to the adoption of other measures which will be more extensively and permanently advantageous.

Copies of the treaties concluded with the gov'ts of Siam and Muscat are transmitted for the information of Congress, the ratifications having been received, and the treaties made public, since the close of the last annual session. Already have we reason to congratulate ourselves on the prospect of considerable commercial benefit; and we have, besides, received from the Sulton of Muscat prompt evidence of his desire to cultivate the most friendly feelings, by liberal acts towards one of our vessels, bestowed in a manner so striking as to require on our part a grateful acknowledgment.

Our commerce with the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico still labors under heavy restrictions, the continuance of which is a subject of regret. The only effect of an adherence to them will be to benefit the navigation of other countries, at the expense both of the U. S. and Spain.

The independent nations of this continent have, ever since they emerged from the colonial state, experienced severe trials in their progress to the permanent establishment of their political institutions. Their unsettled condition not only interrupts their own advances to prosperity, but has often seriously injured the other powers of the world. The claims of our citizens upon Peru, Chili, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, the gov'ts formed out of the Republics of Colombia, and Mexico, are still pending, although many of them have been presented for examination more than 20 years. New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, have recently formed a convention for the purpose of ascertaining and adjusting claims upon the Republic of Colombia, from which it is earnestly hoped our citizens will, ere long, receive full compensation for the injuries originally inflicted upon them, and for the delay in affording it.

An advantageous treaty of commerce has been concluded with the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, which wants only the ratification of that gov't.—The progress of a subsequent negotiation for the settlement of claims upon Peru, has been unfavorably affected by the war between that power and Chili, and the Argentine Republic; and the same event is also likely to produce delays in the settlement of our demands on these powers.

The aggravating circumstances connected with our claims upon Mexico, and a variety of events touching the honor and integrity of our Government, led thy predecessor to make, at the second session of the last Congress, a special recommendation of the course to be pursued to obtain a speedy and final satisfaction of the injuries complained of by this Government and by our citizens. He recommended a final demand of redress, with a contingent authority to the Executive to make reprisals, if that demand should be made in vain. From the proceedings of Congress on that recommendation, it appeared, that the opinion of both branches of the Legislature coincided with that of the Executive, that any mode of redress known to the law of nations might justifiably be used. It was obvious, too, that Congress believed, with the President, that another demand should be made, in order to give undeniable and satisfactory proof of our desire to avoid extremities with a neighboring power, but that there was an indisposition to vest a discretionary authority in the Executive to take redress, should it unfortunately be either denied or unreasonably delayed by the Mexican Government. So soon as the necessary documents were prepared, after entering upon the duties of my office, a special messenger was sent to Mexico, to make a final demand of redress, with the documents required by the provisions of our treaty. The demand was made on the 20th of July last. The reply, which bears date the 29th of the same month, contains assurances of a desire, on the part of that Government, to give a prompt and explicit answer respecting each of the complaints, but that the examination of them would necessarily be deliberate; that in this examination, it would be guided by the principles of public law and the obligation of treaties; that nothing should be left undone that might lead to the most speedy and equitable adjustment of our demands; and that its determination, in respect to each case, should be communicated through the Mexican Minister here.

Since that time, an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary has been accredited to this Government by that of the Mexican Republic. He brought with him assurances of a sincere desire that the pending differences between the two Gov'ts should be terminated in a manner satisfactory to both. He was received with reciprocal assurances; and a hope was entertained that his mission would lead to a speedy, satisfactory, and final adjustment of all existing subjects of complaint. A sincere believer in the wisdom of the pacific policy by which the United States have always been governed in their intercourse with foreign nations, it was my peculiar desire, from the proximity of the Mexican Republic, and well known occurrences on our frontier, to be instrumental in obviating all existing difficulties with that Government, and in restoring to the intercourse between the two Republics, that liberal and friendly character by which they should always be distinguished. I regret, therefore, the more deeply to have found in the recent communications of that Government so little reason to hope that any future efforts of mine for the accomplishment of those desirable objects would be successful.

Although the larger number, and many of these aggravated cases of personal wrongs have been now for years before the Mexican Government, and some of the causes of national complaint, and those of the most offensive character, admitted of immediate, simple and satisfactory replies, it is only within a few days past that any specific communication in answer to our last demand, made five months ago, has been received from the Mexican Minister. By the report of the Secretary of State, herewith presented, and the accompanying [illegible] upon by the [illegible] ment.

Not perceiving to what manner any of the powers given to the Executive alone could be farmer usefully employed in bringing this unfortunate controversy to a satisfactory termination, the subject was by my predecessor referred to Congress, as one calling for its interposition. In accordance with the clearly understood wishes of the Legislature, another and formal demand for satisfaction has been made upon the Mexican Government, with what success the documents now communicated will show. On a careful and deliberate examination of their contents, and considering the spirit manifested by the Mexican Government, it has become my painful duty to return the subject, as it now stands, to Congress, to whom it belongs, to decide upon the time, the mode, and the measure of redress. Whatever may be your decision, it shall be faithfully executed, confident that it will be characterized by that moderation and justice which will, I trust, under all circumstances, govern the councils of our country.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1837, was $45,968,523. The receipts during the present year from all sources, including the amount of Treasury notes issued, are estimated at $23,499.981, constituting an aggregate of $69,468,504. Of this amount, about $35,281,361 will have been expended at the end of the year on appropriations made by Congress; and the residue, amounting to $34,187,143, will be the nominal balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan'y next. But of that sum, only $1,085,498 is considered immediately available for, and applicable to, public purposes. Those portions of it which will be for some time unavailable, consist chiefly of sums deposited with the States, and due from the former deposite banks. The details upon this subject will be found in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The amount of Treasury notes, which it will be necessary to issue during the year on account of those funds being unavailable, will, it is supposed, not exceed four and a half millions. It seemed proper, in the condition of the country, to have the estimates on all subjects made as low as practicable, without prejudice to any great public measures. The Departments were, therefore, desired to prepare their estimates accordingly, and I am happy to find that they have been able to graduate them on so economical a scale. In the great and often unexpected fluctuations to which the revenue is subjected, it is not possible to compute the receipts beforehand with great certainty; but should they not differ essentially from present anticipations, and should the appropriations not much exceed the estimates, no difficulty seems likely to happen in defraying the current expenses with promptitude and fidelity.

Notwithstanding the great embarrassments which have recently occurred in commercial affairs, and the liberal indulgence which, in consequence of these embarrassments, has been extended to both the merchants and the banks, it is gratifying to be able to anticipate that the Treasury notes, which have been issued during the present year, will be redeemed, and that the resources of the Treasury, without any resort to loans or increased taxes, will prove ample for defraying all charges imposed on it during 1838.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will afford you a more minute exposition of all matters connected with the administration of the finances during the current year; a period which, for the amount of public moneys disbursed and deposited with the States, as well as the financial difficulties encountered and overcome, has few parallels in our history.

Your attention was, at the last session, invited to the necessity of additional legislative provisions in respect to the collection, safe-keeping, and transfer of the public money. No law having been then matured, and not understanding the proceedings of Congress as intended to be final, it becomes my duty again to bring the subject to your notice.

On that occasion, three modes of performing this branch of the public service were presented for consideration. These were: the creation of a National Bank; the revival, with modifications, of the deposite system established by the act of the 23d of June, 1836, permitting the use of the public moneys by the banks; and the discontinuance of the use of such institutions for the purposes referred to, with suitable provisions for their accomplishment through the agency of public officers. Considering the opinions of both Houses of Congress on the two first propositions as expressed in the negative, in which I entirely concur, it is unnecessary for me again to recur to them. In respect to the last, you have had an opportunity since your adjournment, not only to test still further the expediency of the measure, by the continued practical operation of such parts of it as are now in force, but also to discover—what should ever be sought for and regarded with the utmost deference—the opinions and wishes of the people. The national will is the supreme law of the Republic, and on all subjects within the limits of his constitutional powers, should be faithfully obeyed by the public servant. Since the measure in question was submitted to your consideration, most of you have enjoyed the advantage of personal communication with your constituents. For one State only has an election been held for the Federal Government; but the early day at which it took place, deprives the measure under consideration of much of the support it might otherwise have derived from the result.—Local elections for State officers have, however, been held in several of the States, at which the expediency of the plan proposed by the Executive has been more or less discussed. You will, I am confident, yield to their results the respect due to every expression of the public voice. Desiring, however, to arrive at truth and a just view of the subject in all its bearings, you will at the same time remember, that questions of far deeper and more immediate local interest, than the fiscal plans of the National Treasury, were involved in those elections. Above all, we cannot overlook the striking fact, that there were at the time in those States more than 160,000,000 of bank capital, of which large portions were subject to actual forfeiture—other large portions upheld only by special and limited legislative indulgences—and most of it, if not all, to a greater or less extent, dependent for a continuance of its corporate existence upon the will of the State Legislatures to be then chosen. Apprised of this circumstance, you will judge, whether it is not most probable that the peculiar condition of that vast interest in these respects, the extent to which it has been spread through all the ramifications of society, its direct connection with the then pending elections, and the feelings it was calculated to infuse into the canvass, have exercised a far greater influence over the result, than any which could possibly have been produced by a conflict of opinion in respect to a question in the administration of the General Government, more remote and far less important in its bearings upon that interest.

I have found no reason to change my own opinion as to the expediency of adopting the system proposed, being perfectly satisfied that there will be neither stability nor safety, either in the fiscal affairs of the Government, or in the pecuniary transactions of individuals and corporations, as long as a connection exists between them, which, like the past, offers such strong inducements to make them the subjects of political agitation. Indeed, I am more than ever convinced of the dangers to which the free and unbiassed exercise of political opinion—the only sure foundation and safe-guard of republican government—would be exposed by any further increase of the already overgrown influence of corporate authorities. I cannot, therefore, consistently with my views of duty, advise a renewal of a connection which circumstances have dissolved.

The discontinuance of the use of State banks for fiscal purposes ought not to be regarded as a measure of hostility toward those institutions. [illegible] Banks, properly established and conducted, are [illegible] trustee could be made liable for notes which con- [illegible] which, as I observed on a previous occasion, belong to the States to decide. Upon their rights, or the exercise of them, the General Government can have no motive to encroach. Its duty toward them is well performed, when it refrains from legislating for the special benefit, because such legislation would violate the spirit of the Constitution, and be unjust to other interests; when it takes no steps to impair their usefulness, but so manages its own affairs as to make it the interest of those institutions to strengthen and improve their condition for the security and welfare of the community at large. They have no right to insist on a connection with the Federal Government, nor on the use of the public money for their own benefit. The object of the measure under consideration is, to avoid for the future a compulsory connection of this kind. It proposes to place the General Government, in regard to the essential points of the collection, safe-keeping and transfer of the public money, in a situation which shall relieve it from all dependence on the will of irresponsible individuals or corporations; to withdraw those moneys from the uses of private trade, and confide them to agents constitutionally selected and controlled by law; to abstain from improper interference with the industry of the people, and withhold inducements to improvident dealings on the part of individuals; to give stability to the concerns of the Treasury; to preserve the measures of the Government from the unavoidable reproaches that flow from such a connection, and the banks themselves from the injurious effects of a supposed participation in the political conflicts of the day, from which they will otherwise find it difficult to escape.

These are my views upon this important subject: formed after careful reflection, and with no desire but to arrive at what is most likely to promote the public interest. They are now, as they were before, submitted with unfeigned deference for the opinions of others. It was hardly to be hoped that changes so important, on a subject so interesting, could be made without producing a serious diversity of opinion; but so long as those conflicting views are kept above the influence of individual or local interests; so long as they pursue only the general good, and are discussed with moderation and candor, such diversity is a benefit, not an injury. If a majority of Congress see the public welfare in a different light; and more especially if they should be satisfied that the measure proposed would not be acceptable to the people; I shall look to their wisdom to substitute such as may be more conducive to the one, and more satisfactory to the other. In any event, they may confidently rely on my hearty co-operation to the fullest extent, which my views of the Constitution and my sense of duty will permit.

It is obviously important to this branch of the public service, and to the business and quiet of the country, that the whole subject should in some way be settled and regulated by law; and, if possible, at your present session. Besides the plans above referred to, I am not aware that any one has been suggested, except that of keeping the public money in the State banks in special deposite. This plan is, to some extent, in accordance with the practice of the Government, and with the present arrangement of the Treasury Department; which, except, perhaps, during the operation of the late deposite act, has always been allowed, even during the existence of a National Bank, to make a temporary use of the State banks, in particular places, for the safe keeping of portions of the revenue. This discretionary power might be continued, if Congress deem it desirable, whatever general system may be adopted. So long as the connection is voluntary, we need perhaps anticipate few of those difficulties, and little of that dependence on the banks, which must attend every such connection when compulsory in its nature, and when so arranged as to make the banks a fixed part of the machinery of Government. It is undoubtedly in the power of Congress so to regulate and guard it as to prevent the public money from being applied to the use, or intermingled with the affairs, of individuals. Thus arranged, although it would not give to the Government that entire control over its own funds which I desire to secure to it by the plan I have proposed, it would, it must be admitted, in a great degree, accomplish one of the objects which has recommended that plan to my judgment—the separation of the fiscal concerns of the Government from those of individuals or corporations. With these observations, I recommend the whole matter to your dispassionate reflection; confidently hoping that some conclusion may be reached by your deliberations, which, on the one hand, shall give safety and stability to the fiscal operations of the Government, and be consistent, on the other, with the genius of our institutions, and with the interests and wishes of the great mass of our constituents.

It was my hope that nothing would occur to make necessary, on this occasion, any allusion to the late National Bank. There are circumstances, however, connected with the present state of its affairs that bear so directly on the character of the Government and the welfare of the citizen, that I should not feel myself excused in neglecting to notice them. The charter which terminated its banking privileges on the fourth of March, 1836, continued its corporate powers two years more, for the sole purpose of closing its affairs, with authority "to use the corporate name, style and capacity, for the purpose of suits for a final settlement and liquidation of the affairs and acts of the corporation, and for the sale and disposition of their estate, real, personal and mixed, but for no other purpose or in any other manner whatsoever." Just before the banking privileges ceased, its effects were transferred by the bank to a new State institution then recently incorporated, in trust, for the discharge of its debts and the settlement of its affairs. With this trustee, by authority of Congress, an adjournment was subsequently made of the large interest which the Government had in the stock of the institution. The manner in which a trust unexpectedly created upon the act granting the charter, and involving such great public interests, has been executed, would, under any circumstances, be a fit subject of inquiry; but much more does it deserve your attention, when it embraces the redemption of obligations to which the authority and credit of the United States have given value. The two years allowed are now nearly at an end. It is well understood that the trustee has not redeemed and cancelled the outstanding notes of the bank, but has reissued, and is actually reissuing, since the 3d of March, 1836, to its own official statement, so late as the first of October last, nineteen months after the banking privileges given by the charter had expired, it had under its control uncancelled notes of the late Bank of the United States to the amount of $27,561,866, of which, $6,175,861 were in actual circulation, $1,468,627 at State bank agencies, $3,2,390 *in transitu;* thus showing that upwards of ten millions and a half of the notes of the old bank were then still kept outstanding. The impropriety of this procedure is obvious: it being the duty of the trustee to cancel and not to put forth the notes of an institution, whose concerns at had undertaken to wind up. If the trustee has a right to reissue these notes now, I can see no reason why it may not continue to do so after the expiration of the two years. As no one could have anticipated a course so extraordinary, the prohibitory clause of the charter above quoted was not accompanied by any penalty or other special provision for enforcing it; nor have we any general law for the prevention of [illegible] acts in future.

But it is not in view of [illegible] that [illegible] appropriation is required. The United States, [illegible] with the trustee, who, it is [illegible] have withdrawn their funds from their former [illegible] liability to the creditors of the old bank, but never of the institution continue to be sent forth in its name, and apparently upon the authority of the United States. The transactions connected with the employment of the bills of the old bank are of vast extent; compromised. Without undertaking to decide how far, or in what form, if any, the [illegible] ject seems to lie in the mode of [illegible] that value is. Would not the [illegible] which has been adopted by those [illegible] the basis of taxation—an actual [illegible] and classification of them into [illegible] Would it not be practicable [illegible] cause the relative value of the [illegible] old districts, which have been [illegible] of time in market, to be apportioned [illegible] to two or more rates below the [illegible] price, by the officers now employed [illegible] of the public service, or in any other [illegible] ed preferable, and to make them [illegible] nent, if upon the coming in of [illegible] shall prove satisfactory to Congress [illegible] the objects of graduation be accomplished [illegible] way, and the objections which have been [illegible] urged against it avoided? Is it [illegible] that such a step, with a restriction [illegible] limited quantities, and for actual [illegible] would be free from all just exception.

By the full exposition of the [illegible] thus furnished and extensively published, persons living at a distance would be [illegible] true condition, and enabled to [illegible] sition with those residing in the [illegible] of acquiring an independent [illegible] brought within the reach of many [illegible] to purchase at present prices. [illegible] the new States would be made [illegible] large tracts would be sold which [illegible] remain on hand; not only would [illegible] brought within the means of [illegible] purchasers, but many persons [illegible] er means would be content to [illegible] quantity of the poorer lands, [illegible] further west in pursuit of a small [illegible] ter lands. Such a measure would [illegible] more consistent with the policy [illegible] laws—that of converting the [illegible] cultivated farms owned by their [illegible] policy is not best promoted by [illegible] up the almost interminable [illegible] to occupy in groups the best [illegible] ing immense wastes behind them, [illegible] the frontier beyond the means of [illegible] to afford it adequate protection; [illegible] ing it to occupy, with reasonable [illegible] territory over which it advances, [illegible] defence in the compact front [illegible] the Indian tribes. Many of you [illegible] consideration of the subject the [illegible] cal knowledge and greater experience [illegible] will be desirous of making an [illegible] position of every disturbing question [illegible] this important interest. If there [illegible] in any degree contribute to the [illegible] so important a result, it will afford [illegible] tisfaction.

In some sections of the country [illegible] lic lands have been sold, and the [illegible] ceivers have very little to do [illegible] worthy of inquiry whether, in [illegible] more districts may not be consolidated [illegible] number of persons employed in [illegible] siderable reduced. Indeed, the [illegible] when it will be the true policy [illegible] Government, as to some of the [illegible] to them, for a reasonable equivalent [illegible] and unsold lands, and to withdraw [illegible] of the federal land offices altogether [illegible] take a comprehensive view of [illegible] and believe that one of its great [illegible] consists in interfering as little as [illegible] internal concerns of the States, [illegible] great interest to this result.

A modification of the existing [illegible] to the prices of the public lands [illegible] a favorable influence on the [illegible] gress, in relation to another branch [illegible] Many who have not the ability to [illegible] prices, settle on these lands, with [illegible] acquiring from their cultivation the [illegible] chasing under pre-emption laws [illegible] time passed by Congress. For the [illegible] on the rights of the United States [illegible] themselves under the plea of [illegible] ties; the fact that they dispose of [illegible] enter upon the waste domain; that [illegible] ditional value to the public lands [illegible] and their intention ultimately to [illegible] ment price. So much weight has [illegible] time been attached to these considerations [illegible] Congress have passed laws giving [illegible] on the public lands a right of [illegible] tracts occupied by them, at the [illegible] These laws have in all instances been [illegible] in their operation; but in a few [illegible] passage, crowds of new settlers have [illegible] on the public lands, for similar reasons [illegible] like expectations, who have been [illegible] the same privilege. This course [illegible] tends to impair public respect for the [illegible] country. Either the laws to [illegible] upon the public lands should be [illegible] that should be impracticable or [illegible] should be modified or repealed. The [illegible] lands are to be considered as open to [illegible] by any, they should, by law, be thrown [illegible] all. That which is intended, in all [illegible] be legalized, should at once be made [illegible] those who are disposed to confer [illegible] may enjoy at least equal privileges [illegible] are not. But it is not believed that [illegible] tion of Congress to open the public [illegible] pancy without regular entries and [illegible] Government price, as such a course [illegible] worse evils than the credit system, [illegible] found necessary to abolish. It would [illegible] fore, to be the part of wisdom and [illegible] to remove, as far as practicable, the [illegible] produce intrusions upon the public [illegible] then take efficient steps to prevent [illegible] Would any single measure be so effectual [illegible] moving all plausible grounds for [illegible] as the graduation of price already [illegible] short period of industry and economy [illegible] of our country would enable the [illegible] accumulate the means to buy him [illegible] lower prices, and leave him without [illegible] settling on lands not his own. If [illegible] der such circumstances, be wished [illegible] pathy in his favor; and the laws [illegible] executed, without doing violence [illegible] opinion.

A large portion of our citizens [illegible] selves on the public lands, with [illegible] since the passage of the last pre-emption [illegible] now ask the enactment of another [illegible] to retain the lands occupied, upon [illegible] minimum Government price. This [illegible] which has been repeatedly granted [illegible] future may be judged of by the past [illegible] can be done to the interests of the [illegible] yielding to their request. Upon examination, it is found that the lands which [illegible] sales since the introduction of credit [illegible] 1820, have produced, on an average [illegible] revenue of only six cents an acre [illegible] minimum Government price. The [illegible] to suppose that future sales will be [illegible] ductive. The Government, therefore [illegible] adequate pecuniary interest to induce [illegible] these people from the lands they [illegible] purpose of selling them to others.

Entertaining these views, I recommend [illegible] sage of a pre-emption law for the [illegible] connection with the preparatory step [illegible] graduation of the price of the public [illegible] further and more effectual provisions [illegible] intrusions hereafter. Indulgence [illegible] have settled on these lands with [illegible] past legislation would be made a [illegible] ture, and at the same time remove [illegible] plausible ground on which intrusions [illegible] ed, and adopting more efficient means [illegible] them hereafter, appears to me the [illegible] disposition which can be made of [illegible] subject. The limitations and restrictions [illegible] against abuses in the execution of [illegible] law, will necessarily attract the [illegible] of Congress; but under no circumstances [illegible] sidered expedient to authorize them [illegible] any shape. They have been heretofore [illegible] doubtless would be hereafter, most [illegible] ces of fraud and oppression, and [illegible] rating to confer the favor of the [illegible] industrious settlers, are often used [illegible] ter to a spirit of cupidity at the [illegible] most meritorious of that class.

companying report of the Secretary of
bring to your view the state of the Army,
e various subjects confided to the super-
e of that officer
principal part of the Army has been con-
in Florida, with a view, and in the ex-
of bringing the war in that Territory to
close. The necessity of stripping the
the maritime and inland frontiers of their
arrisons, for the purpose of assembling
ld an army of less than four thousand
uld seem to indicate the necessity of in-
four regular forces; and the superior effi-
as well as greatly diminished expense of
cription of troops, recommend this mea-
ne of economy as well as of expediency.
the report for the reasons which have
the Secretary of War to urge the reor-
n and enlargement of the staff of the Ar-
of the ordnance corps, in which I fully

et, however, compatible with the interest
ople to maintain, in time of peace, a regu
dequate to the defence of our extensive
. In periods of danger and alarm, we must
cipally upon a well organized militia; and
neral arrangement that will render this de-
of force more efficient, has long been a
anxious solicitude. It was recommend-
first Congress by General Washington,
been since frequently brought to your no
recently its importance strongly urged
mmediate predecessor. The provision in
stitution that renders it necessary to adopt
rm system of organization for the militia
out the United States, presents an insur-
le obstacle to an efficient arrangement by
ification heretofore proposed, and I invite
ention to the plan which will be submitted
ecretary of War, for the organization of
r corps, and the instruction of militia of.
more simple and practicable, if not equal-
lageous, as a general arrangement of the
ilitia of the United States.
derate increase of the corps, both of mili-
topographical engineers, has been more
e recommended by my predecessor; and
tion of the propriety, not to say necessi-
measure, in order to enable them to per-
various and important duties imposed
m, induces me to repeat the recommenda

Military Academy continues to answer all
oses of its establishment, and not only
well educated officers to the Army, but
diffuse throughout the mass of our citi-
ividuals possessed of military knowledge,
scientific attainments of civil and military
ing. At present, the cadet is bound, with
of his parents or guardians, to remain in
ve years from the period of his enlistment,
oner discharged; thus exacting only one
rvice in the Army after his education is
d. This does not appear to me sufficient.
ent ought to command for a longer peri-
rvices of those who are educated at the
pense; and I recommend that the time of
t be extended to seven years, and the
the engagement strictly enforced.
reation of a national foundry for cannon,
mmon to the service of the Army and
the United States, has been heretofore
ended, and appears to be required, in or-
ure our ordnance on an equal footing with
ther countries, and to enable that branch
rvice to control the prices of those articles,
uate the supplies to the wants of the Go-
, as well as to regulate their quality and
eir uniformity. The same reasons induce
commend the erection of a manufactory
wder, to be under the direction of the
e office. The establishment of a manu-
of small arms west of the Alleghany
ns, upon the plan proposed by the Secre-
War, will contribute to extend throughout
ntry the improvements which exist in
ments of a similar description in the At-
ates, and tend to a much more economical
ion of the armament required in the
portion of our Union.
tem of removing the Indians west of the
commenced by Mr. Jefferson in 1804,
steadily persevered in by every succeed-
sident, and may be considered the settled
the country. Unconnected at first with
l defined system for their improvement,
cements held out to the Indians were on
the greater abundance of game to be
the West; but when the beneficial effects
removal were made apparent, a more
opic and enlightened policy was adopted,
asing their lands east of the Mississippi
prices were given, and provisions inserted
treaties with them for the application of
s they received in exchange, to such pur-
were best calculated to promote their
welfare, and advance their future civiliza-
These measures have been attended thus
the happiest results.

ll be seen, by referring to the report
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that
st sanguine expectations of the friends
omoters of this system have been re-
The Choctaws, Cherokees, and o-
bes that first emigrated beyond the
ippi, have, for the most part, aban-
the hunter state, and become cultiva-
the soil. The improvement in their
on has been rapid, and it is believed
y are now fitted to enjoy the advan-
of a simple form of government, which
n submitted to them and received
nation; and I cannot too strongly
is subject upon the attention of Con-

ulations have been made with all the
tribes to remove them beyond the
ippi, except with the band of the
ioits, the Six Nations in New York,
nomonees, Mandans and Stockbridg-
Visconsin, and Miamies in Indiana.
ll but the Menomonees, it is expect-
arrangements for their emigration
completed the present year. The
nce which has been opposed to their
l by some of the tribes, even after
had been made with them to that
has arisen from various causes, ope-
differently on each of them. In most
es they have been instigated to re-
by persons to whom the trade with
nd the acquisition of their annuities
portant; and in some by the person-
ence of interested Chiefs. These ob-
must be overcome; for the Govern-
annot relinquish the execution of this
without sacrificing important inter-
nd abandoning the tribes remaining
the Mississippi to certain destruc-

decrease in numbers of the tribes
the limits of the States and Territo-
s been most rapid. If they be remov-
y can be protected from those associ-
and evil practices which exert so per-
and destructive an influence over
estinies. They can be induced to la-
nd to acquire property, and its acquisi-
ill inspire them with a feeling of inde-
nce. Their minds can be cultivated,
ey can be taught the value of salutary
iform laws, and be made sensible of
ssings of free government, and capa-
enjoying its advantages. In the pos-
n of property, knowledge, and a good
ment, free to give what direction they
to their labor, and sharers in the le-
on by which their persons and the pro-
their industry are to be protected and
d, they will have an ever present con-

viction of the importance of union, of peace among themselves, and of the preservation of amicable relations with us. The interests of the U. S. would also be greatly promoted by freeing the relations between the general and State gov'ts from what has proved a most embarrassing encumbrance, by a satisfactory adjustment of conflicting titles to lands, caused by the occupation of the Indians, and by causing the resources of the whole country to be developed by the power of the State and General Gov'ts, and improved by the enterprise of a white population.

Intimately connected with this subject is the obligation of the gov't to fulfil its treaty stipulations, and to protects the Indians thus assembled "at their new residences from all interruptions and disturbances from any other tribes or nations of Indians, or from any other person or persons whatsoever," and the equally solemn obligation to guard from Indian hostility its own border settlements, stretching along a line of more than 1000 miles. To enable the gov't to redeem this pledge to the Indians, and to afford adequate protection to its own citizens, will require the continual presence of a considerable regular force on the frontiers, and the establishment of a chain of permanent posts. Examinations of the country are now making, with a view to decide on the most suitable points for the erection of fortresses and other works of defence, the result of which will be presented to you by the Secret'y of War, at an early day, together with a plan for the effectual protection of the friendly Indians, the permanent defence of the frontier States.

By the report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith communicated, it appears that unremitted exertions have been made at the different navy yards to carry into effect all authorised measures for the extension and employment of our naval force. The launching and preparation of the ship of the line Pennsylvania, and the complete repairs of the ship of the line Ohio, Delaware and Columbus, may be noticed, as forming a respectable addition to this important arm of our national defence. Our commerce and navigation have received increased aid and protection during the present year. Our squadrons in the Pacific and on the Brazilian station, have been much increased, and that in the Mediterranean, although small, is adequate to the present wants of our commerce in that sea. Additions have been made to our squadron on the W. India station, where the large force under Com. Dallas has been most actively and efficiently employed in protecting our commerce, in preventing the importation of Slaves, and in co-operating with officers of the Army in carrying on the war in Florida.

The satisfactory condition of our naval force abroad leaves at our disposal the means of conveniently providing for a home squadron, for the protection of commerce upon our extensive coast. The amount of appropriations required for such a squadron will be found in the general estimates for the naval service for the year 1838.

The naval officers engaged upon our coast survey have rendered important service to our navigation. The discovery of a new channel into the harbour of New York, thro' which our largest ships may pass without danger, must afford important commercial advantages to that harbor, and add greatly to its value as a naval station. The accurate survey of George's shoals, off the coast of Massachusetts, lately completed, will render comparatively safe a navigation hitherto considered dangerous.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the various suggestions of the Secretary, for the improvement of the naval service.

The report of the Postmaster General exhibits the progress and condition of the mail service. The operations of the Post Office Department constitute one of the most active elements of our national prosperity, and it is gratifying to observe with what vigor they are conducted. The mail routes of the United States cover an extent of about 142,877 miles, having been increased about 37,103 miles within the last two years. The annual mail transportation on these routes is about 36,228,962 miles, having been increased about 10,359,476 miles within the same period. The number of post offices has also been increased from 10,770 to 12,099, very few of which receive the mails less than onee a week, and a large portion of them daily. Contractors and postmasters in general are represented as attending to their duties with most commendable zeal and fidelity.

The revenue of the Department, within the year ending on the 30th June last, was four millions one hundred and thirty-seven thousand and fifty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents; and its liabilities accruing within the same time were $3,348,847 75. The increase of revenue over that of the preceding year was $708,166 41.

For many interesting details I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General, with the accompanying paper. Your particular attention is invited to the necessity of providing a more safe and convenient building for the accommodation of that Department.

I lay before Congress copies of reports submitted in pursuance of a call made by me upon the heads of Departments, for such suggestions as their experience might enable them to make, as to what further legislative provisions may be advantageously adopted to secure the faithful application of public moneys to the objects for which they are appropropriated; to prevent their misapplication or embezzlement by those entrusted with the expenditure of them; and generally to increase the security of the Government against losses in their disbursement. It is needless to dilate on the importanae of providing such new safeguards as are within the power of legislation to promote these ends; and I have little to add to the recommendations submitted in the accompanying papers.

By law the terms of service of our most important collecting and disbursing officers in the civil departments are limited to four years, and when reappointed, their bond are required to be renewed. The safety of the public is much increased by this feature of the law, and there can be no doubt that its application to all the officers entrusted with the collection or disbursement of the public money, whatever may be the tenure of their offices, would be equally beneficial. I therefore recommend, in addition to such of the suggestions presented by the heads of Departments as you may think useful, a general provision, that all officers of the Army or [illegible] Department entrusted with the receipt, or payment of public money, and whose term of service is either unlimited or for a longer time than four years, be reqeirod to give bonds with good and sufficient securities, at the expiration of every such period.

A change in the period of terminating the fiscal oear, from the first of Oct. to the 1st of April, has been frequently recommended, and appears to be desirable.

The distressing casualties in steamboats, which have so frequently happened during the year, seem to evince the necessity of attempting to prevent them, by means of severe provisions connected with their custom house papers. This subject was submitted to the attention of Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report, and will be again noticed at the present session, with additional details. It will doubtless receive that early and careful consideration which its pressing importance appears to require.

Your attention has heretofore been frequently called to the affairs of the District of Columbia, and I should not again ask it, did not their entire dependence on Congress give them a constant claim upon its notice. I am well aware of the various subjects of greater magnitude and immediate interest that press themselves on the consideration of Congress; but I believe there is not one that appeals more directly to its justice, than a liberal, and even generous, attention to the interests of the Disrrict of Columbia, and a thorough and careful revision of its local government.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, December 5th, 1837.

☞ Our readers will excuse typographical errors in the Message. We are obliged to put to press without reading the proof.

Our Market.—We would call the attention of farmers to the price of Wheat in this market. The sales of the last week have been at $1 40 to $1 50 per bushel.

Cotton is selling at 8 to 9¼.

Owing to the continued low water, the price of salt has risen to $1 by wholesale, at which price our merchants have been buying to retail.

Mississippi Election.—Returns have been received from 20 Counties, which give for Governor, Morgan (Whig,) 6,620, Grimball (Whig,) 3,147, McNutt (Van,) 5,392. Though the two Whigs together have nearly doubled McNutt, yet it is probable he is elected by a small majority. The combined Whig vote will show a large majority.

For Congress, in 20 Counties, Prentiss (Whig,) 7,750, Word (Whig,) 6,985, Claiborne (Van,) 2,127, Gholson (Van,) 2,057. The Whig, printed at Jackson, Miss., says: "Messrs. Prentiss and Word are elected to Congress by a larger vote than Claiborne and Gholson ever received or could receive in this State. We shall soon have it tested whether the people or Congress have the power to elect the Representatives of the State of Mississippi. We cannot believe that there is a majority of Congress so corrupt, so blinded by devotion to party as to disregard the manifest will of the people of a sovereign State. We look with much anxiety to the decision of a question which will involve the great fundamental principles of our republican institutions."

LATER.

Returns from all the counties in Mississippi, which are nearly official and full, give the following as the result of the recent election in that State:—

For Governor—McNutt, 8,837;—Morgan, 7,979;—Grimball, 4097.

For Congress—Prentiss, 8,911;—Word, 8,073; Claiborne, 2,740; Gholson, 2,470.

The Columbia Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, says that a very large majority of the Legislature of that State, now in session, are in favor of the President's scheme of a separation of Bank from State. The Governor, in his Message, though guarded, having intimated his disapprobation of the scheme, it is in contemplation to have a distinct expression of opinion on the subject. Besides the Legislature, it is said that the people of the State were never so unanimous on any public question. This is an evidence of the prodigious influence exercised by Mr. Calhoun in that State. That the people should, at his prompting, relinquish their cherished preference of a National Bank, and unite, to some extent at least, with Van Buren, is antonishing. We are glad to hear, however, from the same source, that neither Legislature nor people will consent to be regarded as in favor of a purely metallic currency.

The Governor's Message gives a very favorable account of the condition of the Banks of the State.

The new and splendid steamer North Carolina, belonging to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, and intended to ply between Wilmington and Charleston, arrived at Wilmington, on the 28th ult.

The Locomotives with the Rail Road Cars, passed the Roanoke to Halifax, for the first time, on the 23d ult. The bridge across the river, and the bridge to Halifax, being completed, the Cars will now run daily from Portsmouth to Halifax.

Episcopal Convention.—The object of the *special* Convention of the Church which assembled in this City last week, we learn, was to take into consideration the present condition and future prospects of the EPISCOPAL SCHOOL. We are not in possession of details, but are gratified to learn that the friends of the Church determined THAT IT SHOULD BE SUSTAINED.—*Ral. Register.*

Newbern Sentinel.—Not having received for several weeks this thorough-going Administration Journal, we were induced to inquire into the cause, and learned that the publication of it had been discontinued.—*Ib.*

The North Carolina Baptist Convention held its seventh annual session at May's Chapel, Chatham county, commencing on Friday, the 23d ult. and continuing in session until the Tuesday following. The *Recorder* says: "Several measures were adopted, designed to impart increased vigor and efficiency to the action of the institution. The interview was one of much harmony and good feeling, and with [illegible]

[illegible] in attendance.

The [illegible] have [illegible] closed doors. We are therefore without any official account of their proceedings. Nothing, however, appears to have been done so far. The Courier and Enquirer says:—

"We have conversed with many of the Delegates to the Convention now in session in this city, and they appear to be of opinion that after a careful interchange of views and eliciting all the information practicable in relation to the situation of the Banks generally, the convention will adjourn to meet again in *March*, giving notice in the mean time, that if the foreign Exchanges should then be in a healthy state, which we are sure they will be unless the administration succeed in the Sub-Treasury scheme—an immediate resumption of specie payments will take place."

The idea thrown out in an article from the Journal of Commerce, that Mr. Biddle is unfriendly to a resumption, is entirely gratuitous and unfounded in fact. The situation of the currency is unfriendly to an immediate resumption, and Mr. Biddle is wise enough to see this.

Later.—The Committee of 18, (one from each State,) reported a resolution that the Banks resume on the 1st of July next. But it was not adopted, and the Convention, as we learn by Express letters, adjourned on Saturday last without fixing on any day.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!—CIVIL WAR IN CANADA.

The ball of revolution in Canada is in motion. The following extra, from the Free Press office, shows not only that a battle has been fought and lives lost, but that it was probably followed by another and more severe engagement. We have had little doubt that such would be the state of things sooner or later; but it has been precipitated; and we may look with great interest, not only for events in that quarter, but for sanguinary results.

Free Press Office,
BURLINGTON, Nov. 26.

Canada—Engagement between the Loyalists and Patriots—Sixteen Killed and Wounded!—By the steamboat Franklin, which arrived at 9 o'clock this morning, we learn that an engagement has taken place between 200 of the British regulars and the Canadians at St. Dennis, in which the latter were successful. The loyalists lost 16, killed and wounded, and two brass pieces. Captain Malcom is reported as mortally wounded. The patriot loss was not known.

Later.—Our Baltimore Chronicle Express slip arrived this morning, gives accounts, which are, however, discredited, of a battle between the two armies at St. Charles, in which the British forces of 1200 men, are said to have been entirely cut to pieces.—The patriot loss is stated at 200 men.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 30.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

The Br. bark Ganges, Capt. Corken, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, having sailed from that port on the 19th of October. The political intelligence by this arrival is unimportant.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18.

"The sales on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, were 9000 bales. On Monday, from 5 to 10,000 bales. On Tuesday, 2,500. On Wednesday, (to-day) 3000 bales.

"There has been an increased demand since last week, and an advance of ⅛ on American kinds, the other kinds without demand. The large sales on Monday is attributed to the accidental attendance of a number of buyers. The import of the week is 4860 bales."

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.

"Cotton dull to-day, but in consequence of the good business done on Monday, prices are a shade better than the above."

The Milledgeville Journal of the 24th inst. says: "We understand that the resignation of Colonel Alfred Cuthbert, of his seat in the Senate of the United States, has reached Milledgeville; we do not know that it has been delivered at the Executive Department."

The Barque Marine arrived at this port on the morning of the 27th. This vessel has been chartered by the Colonization Society, for the purpose of carrying to Liberia a number of free blacks residing on the banks of the Cape Fear. We hail her arrival in our waters as a message of glad tidings to every lover of his country.

Wilmington Adv.

Fire!—The deep repose of our town was disturbed on Tuesday morning last about 4 o'clock, by the cry of fire! fire! Upon looking, we saw that the Black-smith shop belonging to the Coach Factory of Messrs. Cumming, Hopkins & Rose, was in a "slight blaze." The flame had made such progress as to render it useless to attempt to save the shop, so that the efforts of the citizens were directed towards arresting its further progress, and preventing its communicating to the contiguous tenements, most of which were filled with materials of the most combustible kind, such as coal, seasoned timber for the use of the Coach Shop, &c.: indeed it were difficult to find a point in the town where the devouring element could meet with more fuel to feed upon; and but for the fact, (peculiarly striking at that period) of the unusual stillness of the air, the whole town would have been laid in ashes! We cannot (if we would) withhold the expression of our admiration for the signally faithful and active part taken by the coloured population in preventing the extension of the flame.

It is thought that the fire occurred by accident. Loss estimated at $800.

Greensborough Patriot.

Salem Cotton Factory.—We understand that the Salem Cotton Factory is [illegible] and will be put in motion in a few days. It is represented to *compete*, in point of splendor, with any Factory of the kind in the South.—nay, may we not say in the North? Much credit is given the high-minded citizens of Salem for this [illegible]

We made some remarks not long since on the awkward predicament in which Mr. Calhoun had placed many of his admirers by the suddenness with which he came out for the Sub-Treasury scheme. There are many gentlemen who say they heard Mr. Calhoun denounce that scheme as he went on to Washington City last August. At Charlotte in particular, the Judge then holding the Superior Court, with several gentlemen of the Bar, also a number of intelligent citizens of Charlotte, called on Mr. Calhoun, and they concur in saying that he then disapproved of the Sub-Treasury plan: That he spoke freely and unreservedly on the subject, and at considerable length.—These gentlemen had mentioned Mr. Calhoun's conversation before his change of opinion was ever spoken of, and when that was first suggested, some of his friends denied the fact and adverted to this interview to disprove what was then regarded as most pitiful slander.

But this is not the only sudden turn over of Mr. Calhoun's. His vote to withhold the 4th instalment of the Surplus Revenue from the States was more pointedly inconsistent with his recent opinions. On this same trip to Washington, in company with several members of the House of Representatives, he deprecated the proposal in the most emphatic terms, and declared that the opposition ought to insist on the execution of the deposite law *if we had to take the money in rags.* Mr. Thompson of South Carolina, and Mr. A. H. Shepperd of our own State, heard him make this declaration frequently, and if any one doubts it, he can not only get the testimony of these gentlemen, but that of several private individuals, who are near at hand, but who are averse to have their names drawn into a political controversy unless it be necessary.—So that Mr. Calhoun has not only placed his friends in an awkward predicament, but himself in a still more awkward one.

Salisbury Watchman.

How half the World live has ever been a mystery to the other half. Some live by their wits—some live on their means, and very queer kind of means they are. Down East, they live "all sorts of ways." A traveller in that vicinity lately asked a boy what the people thereabouts did for a living? when the lad replied with more honesty than discretion, "What do we do? why, when strangers come here, we skin 'em, and when they don't come, we skin one another!"

N. Y. News.

MARRIED,

In this town on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Allen McCorquodale, Mr. ARCHIBALD M. CAMPBELL to Miss ELIZABETH MOORE, daughter of Mr. Frederick Moore.

In New York, on Wednesday evening, 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Dewey, L. R. BRADLEY, to ELIZA, daughter of the late James Endicott, Esq., of Canton, Mass.

In Sampson County, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Hector McNeill, Mr. JAMES MOORE, Jr., to Miss PATSEY HERRING.

DIED,

At Marion Village, on the 29th of November, Miss ELIZA HENRY, in the 18th year of her age, and for some time previous to her death, an example of patience and resignation to the will of Heaven. She loved her Redeemer, trusted in him, and triumphed over her last enemy.—*Communicated.*

In Cabarrus County, on the 12th inst., at the residence of his son, John Phifer, after a long and painful illness, Col. MARTIN PHIFER, in the 82d year of his age. He has left a numerous offspring to mourn his loss. Death has terminated the earthly existence of one who bore a distinguished part in the struggle for American Independence, and one among the few, if not the last of the officers of the Revolutionary Army belonging to the North Carolina Continental Line.

In Anson County, on the 30th of November, Mr. ASA FORTNER, a very respectable citizen of that County.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Dec. 5th, Byer's Boat Commerce with Merchandise to Yarbrough & Ray, C. J. Orrell, Willkings & Belden, C. T. Haigh, J. Kyle, D. Geo. P. Pearce, A. M. Campbell, and D. Connor, of this place, and for Clingman & Fetzer, M. Brown, T. L. Cowan, Ford & Ellis, R. Reid, Hargrave & Gaither, T. J. Sparrow, G. Vogler, J. C. Jackson, and J. S. Purity, of the interior.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife NANCY, has left me and her home, and both from threats continued [illegible] This is therefore [illegible] harboring her and [illegible] I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract, and she has no authority to contract debts on my credit.

NATHAN MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 1, 1837. 70 3t.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,

500 PACKAGES
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.

We are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock, which comprise a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Caps and Shoes,
Drugs and Medicines, Crockery, &c.

Which we offer at low prices for Cash, Produce or undoubted Paper, at wholesale.

NOTT & STARR.

December 7, 1837. 72 3w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of the Rev. James W. Douglass, dec'd, at Cumberland County Court, December Term, 1837, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and to all having claims against the same, to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

R. LEETE, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, Dec 5, 1837.

Further Notice.

ON Thursday, the 28th instant, at Our Auction Store of T. Sandford & Co., will be sold at Auction, all the personal Property of the deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen

FURNITURE,
One Carryall and Sulky,
A good Milch Cow, &c. &c.

H. LEETE, Adm'r.

December 5, 1837. 70ts.

DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received a fresh and general supply of the following articles, which he offers low for cash, viz:

Soft shell Almonds, Seidlitz Powders,
Palm Nuts, Race & ground Ginger,
English Walnuts, Saccoboy Snuff,
Filberts and Currants, Scotch do.
Bunch Raisins, Spanish Cigars,
Butter Crackers, Common do.
Jamison's water do. Hair Powder,
Loaf Sugar and Tea, assorted, Camphor,
Rose & Cologne Water,
Coffee and brown Sugar, Oil of Lemon,
Scotch Barley, Do. Cinnamon,
Scotch Herrings, Do. Peppermint,
Mace and Cloves, Essence of Peppermint,
Starch and Citron, Port Wine and Old Madeira do.
Cassia and Nutmegs, A large assortment of
Pepper and Alspice, Confectionaries.
Alum and Saltpetre,

Country Merchants and others, wishing to purchase CONFECTIONARIES, &c., by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call. This assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in the trade.

Fayetteville, Dec 6 1837. 70 6t.

REAL ESTATE,
AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold, at our Auction Store, on Friday, December 8, 1837, by order of the Trustee of Henry Horn, that large and elegant

HOUSE,

Situated on Hay Mount, well known as the Horn House, and at present occupied by Mr. P. Pearce. The Sale will be *positive and without reserve.* The terms of the Sale will require the purchaser to pay in Cash $611 30; on the balance, a credit of ninety days will be given, with a Deed of Trust on the property till paid.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. Auct'rs.

December 2 1837. 70-1t.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, at December Term, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of Cumberland County, having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Daniel McMillan, deceased, hereby notifies all those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ALEX'R McMILLAN, Ad'mr.

December 5, 1837. 70 3wks.

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL.

PARENTS and Guardians are respectfully informed that, by a unanimous Resolution of the Special Convention, assembled in this City on the 25th inst., the Episcopal School was relieved of its embarrassments, and put again in a state for successful operation—and that the following changes have been made to meet the change of times and the expectations of the Public.

1. The price of Board and Tuition has been reduced from 200 to 150 dollars—which money, when paid into the Treasury, is to be kept separate, and applied exclusively to the support and instruction of the pupils.

Bedding and books will be furnished as usual by the School at a moderate charge.

No expense, of any kind, is to be incurred by a pupil, except by order of the Rector of the School. Notice is hereby given, that, in case any Merchant or Mechanic in the place shall credit a pupil without such order, the bill will not be paid.

2. Arrangements are made in the School for the most full and speedy preparation for entrance into any of our Colleges.

3. No boy, except he be a Communicant, will be permitted to enter the School after 14 years of age.

4. Day Scholars are hereafter excluded from the Institution.

5. The School will again open, under the efficient Superintendance of the Rev. Moses A. Curtis, with competent Associate Teachers, on the 17th day of January next. Parents and Guardians desirous of placing boys in the School, will confer a favor upon the Board, by giving notice of the same to the Rev. Geo. W. Freeman, of this City, at their earliest convenience.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

B. G. IVES, Prest.

Raleigh, Nov. 28, 1837. 70-4w.

$100 REWARD,

FOR ALFRED, the property of Mr. Joseph Du Bruts, and [illegible] the property of Maj Gideon Seawell.

The above Slaves escaped from the Subscriber on the road (via this place) from South Carolina to Alabama, in Kershaw District, So. Carolina, 16 miles East of Camden, on Catawba river, on the night of the 21st instant, as he [illegible] owners, in Marengo [illegible] pay the above reward of [illegible] the above named [illegible] for either, if retaken and lodged in [illegible] so that they may be gotten by their proper owners or by the Subscriber. It is believed that they will make their way back if not taken, to their former range.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

Chesterville, Chester District, South Carolina, Nov. 28, 1837. 70tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, at December Term, 1837, of Cumberland County Court, obtained Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Malcom Blethe, dec'd, hereby requests all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

[illegible] Adm'rx.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

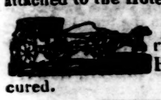
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well urnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5tf

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Goods.

JOHN McRAE

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, 3 hhs. superior St. Croix } *SUGARS,*
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Abbeville District, S. C. in the month of May last, a negro man named SIMON, about 26 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper coloured, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville N. C. He has been seen lately in the neighborhood of Bryant Wright's, in Cumberland county, and will no doubt be found in that neighborhood, or about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Abbeville District, S. C., July 25, 1837. 52tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

$25 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely for Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Sipihilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated Dwelling, on Gillespie street, for rent, and possession given on the 1st of October next.

C. P. MALLETT.

July 26, 1837. 51-tf.

For Sale,

10 bbls. St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bbls. treble refined Loaf SUGAR,
5 Do. double do do do
5 Do. single do do do
1 Chest fresh Hyson TEA,
1 Do. black do
3 bbls. Cider Vinegar,
12 old English Dairy Cheese,
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
3 quintals Cod Fish,
10 boxes, 2 doz. each, old Madeira Wine,
10 baskets *superior* Champagne,
2 casks London Porter,
5 doz. old Port Wine,
3 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
3 qr. do Sicily Madeira do.
20 bbls. calcined Plaster Paris,—by

JNO. HUSKE & SON, *Green street.*

July 19, 1837. 50tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

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500 Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for the apprehension of a negro man named JACOB, with proof sufficient to convict the white man who took him off; or One Hundred Dollars for the negro alone, confined in any Jail so that I get him.

JACOB was purchased by Col. Wilson Nesbit, for the Neshit Iron Company, of one — Edwards, who purchased him of John Brown, of Sampson County, N. C. He is rather yellow complected, 27 years of age, 5 feet 11½ inches high, & weighs about 170 pounds. He has lost some of his fore-teeth, has a scar on one of his thumbs, and another on his forehead or side of his face.

The above Boy may not have been purchased from Brown, as I doubt whether my information is correct.

E. W. HARRISON, Agent.

Draytonville, S. C., July 17, 1837. 67-3t.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 65tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE Co.

Capital $1,000,000.

THE undersigned, as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,

Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends, that they have just received from N. York and Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Groceries, &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

October 17, 1837. 63tf

BOATS For Sale.

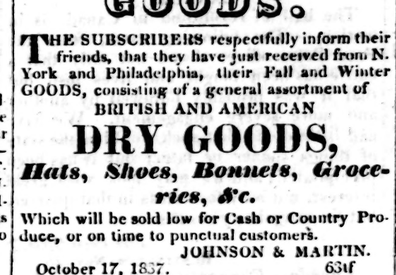
THE Subscriber offers for sale, FIVE POLE BOATS, on the Cape Fear river, now lying at the Fayetteville Landing, either and all of which may be fitted for immediate use at trifling expense, to wit: The Eliza, Commerce, Packet, Anna Pink and Water Witch, carrying from about 20 to 65 tons weight each. The four first are decked and fitted with hatches; the latter open, and has been found to answer the purpose of a Lighter on the lowest water, to relieve other loaded Boats whenever there was sufficient water to use a ferry flat. Three of the decked Boats draw when loaded, from two to three feet water, but with a full ordinary freight of Dry Goods and some deck load, will only draw from 20 to 24 inches. The largest boat, the Eliza, will draw with an ordinary heavy freight, about four and a half feet. These Boats are all well constructed for the navigation of the Cape Fear river, and are well known to run well under Poles or in tow of a steamer, having been used in both ways. The four lesser Boats would suit Planters on the river above or below, in conveying any kind of Produce to market, being prepared to convey grain in bulk.

Reference for further particulars, to Mr. William O. Jeffreys, at Wilmington, or to the Subscriber, or Messrs. Thomas Sandford & Co. at this place.

Very low prices will be accepted for these Boats, and ample time allowed for payment, upon good paper.

P. I TILLINGHAST.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1837. 56tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the Firm of *Leete & Cook*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Firm, will present them to Harvey Leete, for payment; and all those indebted to said Firm, are requested to make immediate payment to him, he being duly authorized to settle all the affairs of said Concern.

HARVEY LEETE,
WILLIAM C. COOK.

October 25th, 1837.

Further Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

For Sale,

ON a very extended credit, 587 acres of LAND, on the Eastern side of the Cape Fear River, about three miles above the "Clarendon Bridge," with such portion of the STOCK, CROP, and FARMING UTENSILS as may be designated by the vendor. For terms, apply to Mr E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

JOHN D. TOOMER.

Pittsborough, Nov. 1, 1837. 66tf.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

THE Subscriber is now opening a general assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES**

Misses, boys and childrens' do.
Negroes, do.

Made stout and serviceable.

He is now manufacturing seal, kid, and prunelle wafer proof Boots and Shoes, by Northern workmen, of the most fashionable kind, and of the best materials. Those who wish to keep their feet dry and preserve their health, will do well to call likewise.

☞ A good assortment of Shoe and Saddle LEATHER, which will be sold low for cash.

B. BEACH.

November 22. 68tf.

Wanted to employ, two

good BOOT MAKERS, to whom good wages will be given. B. BEACH.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store, corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, formerly occupied by Henry Horn, where he has on hand and is receiving, a good supply of

GROCERIES,

IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce.

His Stock consists in part of the following:—

20 Hhds. and bbls. Porto Rico & N. O. Sugars,
100 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 bags Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Nails, assorted,
30 boxes 8 × 10 Window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1 case superior Saddles,
10 dozen Collars and Bridles,
50 sides Sole Leather,
1 dozen Bear Skins, (dressed,)

Bagging, Rope, Seine and Baling Twine, Axes, Salt, &c. &c.; together with other articles usually required in a Bartering Business.

☞ Particular attention given to receiving and forwarding Goods; Storage, Sale, and Shipment of Cotton, and other Produce, as the owner may direct. Liberal advances made on consignments.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

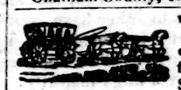
Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1837. 68tf

Thorough-bred Colts, &c.

THOSE who wish to raise fine Horses, may get Bargains in Three Thorough-bred blooded Fillies, one Horse Colt, and several fine Mules. Apply to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville, or to

CHARLES LUTTERLOH.

Chatham County, Nov. 21, 1837. 68tf



THE STAGES

on the route between Godfrey's Ferry & Georgetown, So. Ca., are running three times a week, in connection with M. W. Hunter's line from Cheraw, So. Ca. to Lynch's Creek, and between Georgetown and Charleston, S. C. The Stages are now running daily, so that Passengers leaving Cheraw on Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, and Charleston on Sunday, Tuesday and Thurday evening will (unavoidable accidents excepted) meet with no detention between those places, and accomplish the journey in less than two days. This arrangement will continue during the travelling season, and it is hoped merit and receive the attention of the public.

C. GODBOLD, Agent for
McLEAN & SALTMARSH.

Georgetown, S. C., November 22. 68-3t.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES, Large and small BAROUCHES, for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship.

October 3, 1837 61tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT, at the expiration of three months from this date, application will be made to the Bank of Cape Fear for the reissue of a Receipt for Three Hundred Dollars, being for the second, third and fourth instalments on five Shares of the Stock of said Bank, subscribed by Leuco Mitchell, the original Receipt having been lost or mislaid.

L. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, Nov. 14, 1837. 67-3m.

☞ The Editor of the Salisbury Watchman will please insert the above three months and forward his bill to this office for payment.

Teachers Wanted,

IN the Male and Female Departments of Marlboro' Academy the ensuing year. The location of this Institution is in the village of Bennettsville, already favorably known to the public as a healthy and desirable situation in every respect. The scholastic year will embrace eleven months,—perhaps less, and be conveniently divided; the salaries will be liberal, and determined by merit.

Applicants for either Department must furnish ample testimonials of character and competency.

Proposals will be received and any information promptly given, if required, until the 15th December next, at which time the election will be held.

M TOWNSEND, Secretary.

Bennettsville, S. C., Nov. 12, 1837. 67t15D

State of North Carolina.

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1837.

Lucy Ann Streety, }
To the Court. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Streety is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six successive weeks, for the said William Streety to be and appear at the next Term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1837 DAVID LEWIS, Clerk

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Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to his care will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch, and every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O [illegible]

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn, Esq.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Hemans' Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by [illegible] of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poems; Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Mitchell's Geography; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Geology; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's Mechanic; Dupuytren's Surgical Lectures; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Pocket Book; Boy's do; Social Cheir; Poetical Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Rudiments of Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Algebra; Western Songster; Doane's Magnier's Mineralogy, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of administration on the personal Estate of Mathew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present the same to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON

September 5, 1836.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of [illegible] & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S BEE

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells of this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive all orders for their Bells of any size, which they will warrant of the very first quality, not surpassed by any Bells in use. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Factory Clocks of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES [illegible]

N B. They will warrant their Bells, or any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Philadelphia, would here inform those wanting the above Stones that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the Stones to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new one instead.

C. J. ORR

Brick Buildings

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of JAMES DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES C. DOBBIN.

June 13, 1837

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the Yard and Garden. Apply to

JOHN

May 17, 1837.

For Sale,

100 KEGS White Lead ground in Oil, pure, part common.
6 quarter casks London Particular Madeira Wine, imported direct.

J. HUSKE

August 15, 1837.

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100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging.

For sale by

JOHN

July 22.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscriber

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted)
10 do. English
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses

THOS. SANDFORD

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half tons Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best kind for manure. Those that want Fish Lime would do well to apply for this Plaster, as now is the time to use it advantageously. Call on J. E. Pate, 3 doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris for moulding or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, for Land Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from having been for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, can always speak confidently as to the quality of the articles.

JOHN E PATE

3 *doors South of the Market*

February 22, 1837.

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100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER, received from the Salem Mills.

Also,

10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for the year 1838, and for sale

C. J. O

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still continues to carry on the above business, at the Stand formerly occupied by George W. Ragland & Co., Person street, Liberty Point, where he will constantly keep for sale a full supply of the above articles, and all others usually kept in his line, made of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

He returns his sincere thanks to the friends and customers of the late firm, for the liberal support given them, and assures all that may call on him hereafter, that they shall be accommodated with the same kind of work, he having made all the best Saddles of the late establishment for ten years past, and having formed an association with an experienced Harness Maker, who has worked for the late firm for five years past, he flatters himself that they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may call on them. All orders in their line thankfully received and punctually attended to. Repairing done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

MATTHEW N. LEARY.

September 10, 1837. 58 3m.

N. B. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of M. N. Leary & Co.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Butcher's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to either of the Subscribers are requested to settle the same with Augustus W. Steel, at an early day, or their claims will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.

GEO. C. NORVELL,
EDM'D B RICHARDSON,
EDM'D BLAKE.

Sept. 1837. 58tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.

June 1, 1837. 44tf.